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Japanese Photographers.
All kinds of Photographs
were done in latest styles,
also Passport Photos.
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Developing and Printing for
Amateurs a Speciality.
No. 81, Queen's Road Central.
Tel. 454.

The China Mail

Ford
CARS.
All stocks have been sold.
May we put your name on
our waiting list?
—
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Phone 2487.

January 15, 1919. Temperature 63. Rainfall 0.00 inch. Humidity 95. January 15, 1918. Temperature 46.
No. 17,363. 號五十月正年九十壹百九千壹英 HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY, 15, 1919. 午戌大歲年八國民華中. PRICE \$3.00 Per Month.

BUSINESS NOTICES

W. S. BAILEY & CO., LTD.
ENGINEERS and SHIPBUILDERS.
KOWLOON BAY.
—
Steam and Motor Vessels,
Steel Building Work of every Description,
Castings, Forgings, Repairs and Supplies

DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.
SOLE DISTRIBUTORS FOR THE FAMOUS
—
CHANDLER HUDSON AND OVERLAND MOTOR CARS
—
ALL NEW ORRY BARLEY DAVIDSON MOTOR CYCLES
—
Telephone 482.
INSPECTION INVITED.
BEST CARS IN THE COLONY FOR HIRE.

DEWAR'S
"IMPERIAL"
AND
"EXTRA SPECIAL"
SCOTCH WHISKY.
—
SOLE AGENTS:
A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.,
WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS
TEL. 616.

THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING Co., Ltd.
Established 1883
MANUFACTURERS OF
PURE Manila ROPE
—
STRAND 1" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE. CABLE LAID 5" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE. 4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE.
—
Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 2,000 feet in length.
—
Prices, samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application to
Shewan, Tomes & Co. General Managers.

PIANOS FOR HIRE
\$10 PER MONTH.
ROBINSON'S

TAILORES
DissBros
—
ALEXANDRA BUILDING, HONGKONG. TEL. No. 2243.

DONNELLY & WHYTE.
WINE MERCHANTS.
TEL. No. 939.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

POLAND.
London, January 13.
"The Times" Warsaw correspondent on January 11 said the people there were jubilant over the announcement that Marshal Foch had ordered the retiring German forces hitherto opposing the Poles to allow the passage of Polish troops in order that they may defend their frontiers.
The Anti-Bolsheviks who were the promoters of the National Assembly meeting for February 16 declare that this Assembly will demand an open alliance with the Entente.
The popularity of Paderewski is daily growing.

SOUTHERN RUSSIA.
London, January 13.
From Constantinople on January 9 a "Times" despatch said the military situation in Southern Russia was becoming promising. Large anti-Bolshevik armies had taken the field. General Denikin's army comprises 180,000 troops. Its headquarters are at Ekaterinodar and its sea-base at Novorossiisk. Northwards of Denikin's army, General Krasnov is operating with 250,000 men.
The Caucasus is now practically cleared of Bolsheviks. The main objective of these forces is to establish a junction between Krasnov and the Siberian army.

PETROGRAD.
London, January 13.
Travelers from Petrograd state conditions there are awful. The population is starving and freezing to death en masse. The mortality is so great that the same coffins are used repeatedly.

BERLIN.
London, January 13.
A Copenhagen message says there is still no verification of Herr Liebknecht's death. Indeed, he is reported to be speaking in Berlin on January 11. It is extremely difficult to sift the facts from the mass of conflicting reports.

MINISTER OF WAR CLAIMS TO HAVE SITUATION CONTROLLED.
London, January 14.
A Berne message from Berlin on January 13 says the Spartacist revolt is broken and military operations were practically finished on January 12 after which there was only desultory firing in the newspaper quarter. Newspapers are publishing again.
The Government has issued warrants for the arrest of Herr Liebknecht, Rosa Luxemburg, Eichhorn, and Radek.
Minister of War Reinhardt declared the military are now proceeding to disarm the population, and that a systematic search for arms has begun. Owing to food shortages, however, the future is pregnant with difficulties for the Government, as continued support from the soldiers and civilians largely depends upon better supplies; but he authoritatively stated this shortage was likely to grow worse.
From Berlin on January 13 it was reported that Herr Liebknecht had fled to Leipzig and Herr Eichhorn to Denmark.

BOLSHEVIKS BUSY IN HOLLAND.
London, January 13.
The Dutch newspaper "Hanscheep" says that Bolshevik propaganda are most active in Holland, where they are spending millions of florins.
M. Borisovitch, ex-general manager of Siemens' factories at Moscow, is now one of the principal Bolsheviks, whilst the ex-director of a German banking firm is acting as the Bolshevik foreign financial agent. Bolshevik propaganda was first carried abroad by German Foreign Office couriers.

INDIAN UNDER-SECRETARY.
SIR S. P. SINHA TO GET PEERAGE.
London, January 13.
The "Daily Telegraph" states that Sir S. P. Sinha, the new Under-Secretary for India, will be created a peer to enable him to represent the interests of India in the Lords.

POLITICS AND PARIS NEWSPAPERS.
London, January 13.
All the French newspapers condemn the publication of M. Pichon's Note by the Socialist organ "Humanite," which is campaigning against M. Clemenceau and antedated the Note in order to create the false belief that M. Clemenceau had withheld knowledge of it from the Chamber in his recent speech on Foreign Affairs. The publication was also intended to create the impression of a Franco-British dissension on the eve of the Peace Conference. The British proposal was one among many and its isolated publication was deliberately mischievous. However, the result has been that Washington and London have assured Paris they entirely agree with M. Pichon's point of view.

LABOUR M.P. REFUSES PARLIAMENTARY POST.
London, January 14.
It is reported that Stephen Walsh, a Labourite M.P., has refused the Parliamentary Secretaryship of the Local Government Board.

ESTHONIA.
London, January 14.
An Esthonian communique on January 13 says: In the coastal area we reached the line Mulla-Telks-Valku. Our troops captured three munitions in the direction of Laheidorp.

ARGENTINE REBELLION.
London, January 13.
From Montevideo it is reported that four Russians have been arrested who confessed they were leaders in a plot to overthrow the Uruguayan and Argentine Governments and to establish Soviet rule. The police are searching for other conspirators.

PARIS CONFERENCE.
London, January 13.
Allied military and naval and economic experts met in Paris this morning at the Foreign Ministry under the presidency of Marshal Foch.
The Supreme Inter-Allied War Council met this afternoon to consider the decisions of the military experts and the reports of the Ministers concerned. It will subsequently definitely adopt the new conditions to be imposed on Germany for a renewal of the Armistice. At the conclusion of the meeting, Marshal Foch is leaving for Treves to meet the German plenipotentiaries on January 14-15.

TON FOR TON.
London, January 13.
Among the matters discussed at this morning's meeting in Paris of the Allied military and naval experts were, firstly, decisions regarding sending reinforcements of men and material to assist the Poles; secondly, the question of the Allied use of German commercial shipping as compensation for submarine tonnage; thirdly, the question of the occupation of certain German ports as a guarantee of the carrying out of the armistice clauses, and as a punishment for the difficulties which the Germans have hitherto opposed; fourthly, the question of the German gold reserve; and finally, the virtualizing for Germany.

A Press Bureau communique from Paris says that the British Imperial Delegation, consisting of British and Dominion Ministers and the Indian Delegates, met this morning and discussed several matters connected with the Peace Conference.
The Supreme War Council this afternoon settled the terms on which the Armistice can be renewed, including questions connected with the treatment of German shipping and the surrender of submarines hitherto under construction or repair; the completion of the transfer of railway and transportation material, and the restoration of machinery taken from Allied territories.
An informal conference later exchanged views regarding the proposed views regarding the proposed preliminary to the inter-Allied conference on January 18.

BIG FIRE IN EAST END.
London, January 13.
Another East End food-warehouse has been gutted by fire. The damage is put at £150,000. The cause of the outbreak is unknown.

TO-DAY'S CABLES.

(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

RAID ON SINN FEIN.
London, January 13.
On January 13 the Police raided and occupied the Sinn Fein headquarters in Dublin and seized some important documents, including a draft of the Constitution of the Irish Parliament.

LUXEMBURG.
London, January 13.
The Luxembourg Government on January 12 issued a proclamation denouncing the revolutionary movement for a republic, declaring that the Government had decided to seek economic alliance with the Entente, especially with France and Belgium. It adds that the Grand Duchess has announced that if it is necessary to secure this alliance, she will willingly renounce the throne, but the Government is convinced that the preservation of the dynasty is at present necessary, for a guarantee of national autonomy. The final decision on this question of the dynasty, however, would be reserved until the will of the people is legibly expressed.

EARLIER. TELEGRAMS.
(Router's Service to the China Mail.)

ACTOR DEAD.
London, January 13th.
The death is announced, from influenza, of Sir Charles Wyndham, aged 75.

PICKLE MERGER.
London, January 13th.
Messrs. Crosbie and Blackwell, Messrs. Keiller, and Messrs. Lazenby & Co. are amalgamating.

HUNGARIAN PRESIDENT.
BUDAPEST, January 13th.
A telegram from Budapest says that the National Council unanimously decided, subject to the approval of the National Assembly, that supreme power will be vested in a popular Government under the Presidency of Count Karolyi.

BREMEN.
BREMEN, January 13th.
A Socialist republic has been proclaimed at Bremen.

BRITISH REFUSAL TO TREAT WITH BOLSHEVIKS.
PARIS, January 13th.
Great interest has been aroused by the newspaper publication of the text of a Note addressed by M. Pichon to Great Britain, showing that the latter, during December, proposed to the Associated Powers that they should invite all the Russian Governments, including the Soviet, to call a truce during the Peace Conference and send representatives to the Conference with a view to establishing a general peace.
M. Pichon replied on January 6th paying a tribute to Great Britain's generous spirit of universal reconciliation, but declining to agree to the inclusion of Bolsheviks owing to their crimes.
He added that France agreed that the proposed invitation should be sent to the other Russian Governments.

THE PARIS CONFERENCE.
PARIS, January 13th.
An official message states that the inaugural sitting of the Peace Conference will be held on January 20th.
The "Echo de Paris" says that after the principle of the League of Nations is agreed upon, the Conference will discuss the future internationalisation of navigation on the Rhine.
Le Matin, outlining the chief territorial problems, says that Great Britain, besides her colonial claims, will seek to link up her African Colonies with India by a protectorate, over consenting Arab States.

ARRIVAL OF BRITISH NOTABLES.
PARIS, January 13th.
Mr. Lloyd George and his daughter, Mr. Bonar Law, Sir Robert Borden, Mr. W. M. Hughes, General Botha, General Smuts, Mr. W. E. Lloyd, and the Maharaja of Bikanir, with several Indian officers, have arrived here. They were received by M. Pichon on the platform.

THE LANGUAGE OF DIPLOMACY.
PARIS, January 13th.
The conversations at the first meeting of the representatives of the Associated Governments on January 12th were conducted in English, but French will be the official language of the Peace Conference.

LONG SESSION OF WAR COUNCIL.
PARIS, January 13th.
The Supreme Inter-Allied War Council sat for three hours.
M. Clemenceau, M. Pichon, M. Leygues, M. Clementel, M. Loucheur, Marshal Foch, Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. A. Z. Balfour, President Wilson, Mr. R. Lansing, Signor Orlando, and Baron Sonnino were present.
The Council considered various matters in connection with the renewal of the Armistice, raised by Marshal Foch. Then the Conference deliberated on the procedure, etc., connected with the Peace Conference.
General Bliss and Sir Henry Wilson participated in the first portion of the proceedings.
A meeting of the Imperial War Cabinet will be held to-day to discuss the results of to-day's Conference.
(Continued on Page 10.)

BUSINESS NOTICES

J. T. SHAW.
—
TAILOR, HABITMAKER
AND
OUTFITTER.
—
21, HONGKONG HOTEL BUILDING,
HONGKONG.

ROYAL
Compare the work and then compare the prices.
10" size \$140
14" " 160
18" " 180
We guarantee satisfaction and will gladly send machines on approval to responsible parties.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.,
MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.
4, Des Voeux Road Central, Telephone 2487.

"SCOTT'S EMULSION!"
WE HAVE JUST RECEIVED A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF THE ABOVE IN
Medium Size
\$1.50 PER BOTT. \$1.50 PER BOTT.
THE PHARMACY
(FLETCHER & CO., LTD.)
Tel. 345. 32, Queen's Road Central.

SENNET FRERES.
QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL.
Silver Ware, Bronzes, Clocks, Porcelain Vases and Statues, Cut Glass, Electro Plate, Electric Lamps, etc.
In our Jewellery Department, we have just received the latest novelties from Paris, which will be sold at low price.

THE IDEAL TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL THE LEADING STORES.
IZAL
A TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.
SOLE AGENTS—
W. R. LOXLEY & CO.

NOTICES.

G. P. LAMMERT.

AUCTIONEER, APPRAISER
AND SURVEYOR.

Public Auction.

THE Undersigned has received in-
structions to sell by Public Auction,
ON

FRIDAY, January 17, 1919.

commencing at 2.30 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,
A Collection of Valuable
Chinese Curios.

comprising:-

5-coloured, 3-coloured & blue & white
vases, plates, bowls, & figures from
Kanghi, Kienlung & Towkwang periods.

Also

Kanghi Powder Blue vase with 5-
coloured decoration (very fine specimen)
Ming White "Goddess of Mercy"
(rare porcelain)Genuine Sung & Yuen Vases
On view from Thursday, the 16 inst.
Catalogue will be issued.

Terms of delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

Hongkong, Jan. 10, 1919.

on

TUESDAY, January 21, 1919.

commencing at 2.45 p.m.

at his Sales Rooms Duddell Street,
1. "Studebaker" 7 seater
Touring Car (8 cylinders)1 "Studebaker" 7 seater
Touring Car (4 cylinders)The above are in fine running con-
dition being practically new and have
electric starting and lighting systems.

On view: Now.

Terms:—Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMMERT,
Auctioneer.

INTIMATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEET-
ING OF THE HONGKONG LADIES
BENEVOLENT SOCIETY will be held
in the City Hall, on TUESDAY, Janu-
ary 21st, at 12 o'clock Noon.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL OPEN BILLIARD
CHAMPIONSHIP OF THE Colony
held under the auspices of the Victoria
Recreation Club.Entries close on the 22nd January
and are to be accompanied by Entrance
Fee of \$2.The number of points to be played
and other arrangements will be decided
at a meeting of the Competitors.

HON. SECRETARY V.R.C.

NOTICE.

TENDERS which must be enclosed in
sealed cover and marked "Tender"
will be received at the French Con-
sulate up to Noon on 20th January 1919
for the purchase of the French Gun
boats:-

"ARGUS" & "VIGILANTE"

Length 140 feet 3

Breadth 24 " 3

Draft 2 " 7

Compound engines 587 N.H.P.

2 Thornycroft boilers 142 lbs. pres-
sure twin screws. The vessels may be
inspected at H. M. Kowloon Yard
Depot from where the successful
tenderer must take delivery, vessels to
be sold as they are with all stores (arm-
ament, ammunition and scientific in-
struments excluded.)Portions of each vessel's stores are
lying at Shamen, Canton and at the
Naval Dock Yard Saigon. Expense of
delivering such stores to be for account
of the successful tenderer.Separate offers should be made for
each Gunboat.Successful tenderer must pay pur-
chase money to this Consulate before the
25th inst., immediately upon which
delivery of the vessel will be granted.This Consulate reserves to itself the
right to accept or refuse any tender.Not accountable for errors in descrip-
tion.5% of the price for all expenses
incurred.

Hongkong, Jan. 14, 1919.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

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Hughes & Hough
AUCTIONEERS TO THE GOVERNMENT

General Auctioneers
Share, Coal and General
Produce, Brokers and
Commission Agents.

PROPRIETORS
"To-Kwa-Wan" Coal Storage.

Cash used
Penny's
A. & C. 4th & 5th Editions
A. I. Telegraphic Code

Telegraphic Address
"HUGHES" HONGKONG.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS

NOTICE.

H. STEPHENS AND COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business carried on by me the undersigned at Nos. 16 to 22 Queen's Road Central Victoria Hongkong under the style or firm name of H. STEPHENS AND COMPANY was as from and after the 1st November, 1918, taken over and acquired by H. STEPHENS AND COMPANY LIMITED free from all debts and other liabilities.

All creditors and others are hereby requested to send in their claims to me on or before the 28th February, 1919.

Dated, this 14th day of January 1919.

H. STEPHENS.

NOTICE.

WE have from the 1st day of November 1918 taken over and acquired from Mr. H. Stephens the business hitherto carried on by him at Nos. 16 to 22 Queen's Road Central Victoria Hongkong under the style or firm name of H. STEPHENS AND COMPANY and we shall continue to carry on the said business of Importers and Exporters and General Merchants and Commission Agents under the style of H. STEPHENS AND COMPANY LIMITED. Dated this 14th day of January 1919. For and on behalf of the Directors, HERBERT STEPHENS, Managing Director.

FARES FOR PUBLIC VEHICLES.

CHAIRS.

I.—In Victoria with two Bearers.
Quarter hour, 10 cents.
Half hour, 20 "
One hour, 35 "
Three hours, 1.00 "
Six hours, 1.50 "
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00 "

If the trip is extended beyond Victoria, half fare extra.

Between the hours of 9.30 p.m. and 6 a.m. the above fares shall be increased by 50 per centum.

II.—Beyond Victoria, with four Bearers.
Hour, 1.00 cents.
Three hours, 1.50 "
Six hours, 2.00 "
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 2.00 "

III.—In the Hill District, with 2 Bearers with 4 Bearers.

Quarter hour, \$0.15
Half hour, 0.20
One hour, 0.30
Two hours, 0.50
Three hours, 0.75
Six hours, 1.00
Day (8 a.m. to 6 p.m.), 1.50

RICKSHAS.

I.—In the Island of Hongkong, if engaged in Victoria.

Ten minutes, 5 cents
Quarter hour, 10 "
Half hour, 15 "
One hour, 20 "
Every subsequent hour, 20 "

Note.—If the ricksha be engaged within the City of Victoria, and be discharged outside the Western part of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m. or be discharged to the East of Bay View Police Station on the Eastern side of the City of Victoria after 9 p.m., an extra half fare shall be chargeable.

II.—In Kowloon.

Quarter hour, 5 cents
Half hour, 10 "
Hour, 15 "
Every subsequent hour, 10 "

III.—To the Road.

Twenty cents shall be added for each extra hour or part of an hour if the hirer causes the journey to take longer than—

To 4th mile, 75 cents—1 hour.

return 1.00—2 hours.

Beyond 4th to 6th mile—

single 1.50—2 hours.

return 2.00—4 hours.

Beyond 6th to 8th mile—

single 2.00—2 hours.

return 2.50—4 hours.

Beyond 8th to 11th mile—

single 2.50—2 hours.

return 3.00—4 hours.

Fares for journeys beyond the 11th mile to be a matter of previous arrangement in each case.

The fares here set out to apply to one ricksha with three coolies from Tsing Sha Tsui.

INTIMATIONS.

THE WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on WEDNESDAY, 28th January, 1919, at 11.30 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 18th to WEDNESDAY 28th January, 1919, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

General Agents for the WEST POINT BUILDING CO., LTD.

Hongkong, January 13, 1919.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the FIFTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on WEDNESDAY, 28th January, 1919, at 11.45 a.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 18th to WEDNESDAY 28th January, 1919, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE, LIMITED.

A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

THE GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, January 13, 1919.

THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the THIRTY-FIRST ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on WEDNESDAY, 28th January, 1919, at Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the statement of accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 18th to WEDNESDAY 28th January, 1919, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 13, 1919.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in this Company will be held at the Offices of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Company, Limited, on WEDNESDAY, 28th January, 1919, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with the Statement of Accounts for the year ending 31st December, 1918.

The REGISTER OF SHARES of the Company will be CLOSED from SATURDAY 18th to WEDNESDAY 28th January, 1919, (both days inclusive), during which period no Transfer of Shares can be registered.

By Order of the Board of Directors, MOWBRAY S. NORTHCOTE, Secretary.

Hongkong, January 13, 1919.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the following goods at present in the custody of the above-named Company will be sold after fourteen (14) days from date hereof, unless same are previously taken delivery of and the charges due in respect thereof paid.

No mark—2 Cases Feathers stored in West Point godowns October 1st, 1913, in the name of Kwong Shing Wo under Lot 3445.

No mark—51 Bags—Manure stored in West Point godowns October 1st, 1913, in the name of Lee Wah under Lot 3629.

No mark—180 Bags—Antimony stored in West Point godowns July 26th, 1916, in the name of Hing Kee under Lot 865.

W. S. BROWN, Secretary.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

Hongkong, January 11, 1919.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

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W. S. BROWN, Secretary.

THE HONGKONG & KOWLOON WHARF & GODOWN CO., LTD.

Hongkong, January 11, 1919.

THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

WANT ADVERTISEMENTS

25 WORDS 3 INSERTIONS, 11 PREPAID

Each additional 5 words 4 Cents.

WANTED.

WANTED—ENGINEER for local works. Thorough shop training in mechanical engineering and experience in charge of steam plant essential. Apply "TECHNIC" c/o "CHINA MAIL."

WANTED—Qualified Stenographer and Typist, male preferred. Apply by letter only, stating salary required to W. S. BAILLY & CO., LTD.

FOR SALE.

GALESEND, 100 The Peak, Six Rooms, Grass Tennis Court, immediate possession.

Apply—C. H. GALE, Public Works Department, Hongkong, Nov. 12, 1918.

TO LET.

A HOUSE in Wang-wei-chung Road.

HOUSES on Shamson, Canton.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Apply to—ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS, Hongkong, July 17, 1918.

TO LET.

SHOP in Nathan Road, Kowloon.

Apply to—HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.

Alexandra Buildings, Hongkong, July 17, 1918.

TO LET.

EDGEHILL—No. 10, The Peak.

Apply to—THE HONGKONG LAND RECLAMATION CO., LTD.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

WAR BOND DRAWING

SALE OF TICKETS CLOSES

ON 15th FEBRUARY.

Tickets, \$5 each, obtainable at

Banks, Stores, Clubs and Hotels.

LEUNG YIK KEE.

Chinese Porcelain and Curio Store.

FIXED PRICES.

Cheap Sale

from 4th to 31st January, 1919.

37, Queen's Road Central.

JAMES STEER.

8, 10E HOUSE STREET.

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL

INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY

PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

Tel. 2377.

Tel. 2377.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

No. of Sale	Property	Boundary	Measurements	Containing	Containing
1	Lot 1	Lot 1	Lot 1	Lot 1	Lot 1
2	Lot 2	Lot 2	Lot 2	Lot 2	Lot 2
3	Lot 3	Lot 3	Lot 3	Lot 3	Lot 3
4	Lot 4	Lot 4	Lot 4	Lot 4	Lot 4
5	Lot 5	Lot 5	Lot 5	Lot 5	Lot 5
6	Lot 6	Lot 6	Lot 6	Lot 6	Lot 6
7	Lot 7	Lot 7	Lot 7	Lot 7	Lot 7
8	Lot 8	Lot 8	Lot 8	Lot 8	Lot 8
9	Lot 9	Lot 9	Lot 9	Lot 9	Lot 9
10	Lot 10	Lot 10	Lot 10	Lot 10	Lot 10

THE FIRST CHINESE NEWSPAPER

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PURELY NATIVE DIRECTION

The Chinese Mail

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THE LEADING CHINESE POLITICAL AND

COMMERCIAL JOURNAL.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

CONTAINS THE MOST RELIABLE

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NORTH CHINA.

ALL THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE FROM THE

VARIOUS PORTS OF CHINA AND JAPAN.

\$12.00 per Annum delivered in Hongkong

\$10.00 to all other Ports.

No. 5, WELLINGTON STREET HONGKONG.

Prices: \$1.25 and \$2.25.

AUCTION BRIDGE.

There was once a business man who complained that he only received an order once every three years, but inasmuch as he was a bridge builder it is a fair presumption that he succeeded in making a precarious living. Far different is it nowadays with many bridge players, who in the happy past when auction bridge, since debased to royal auction, was unknown, materially added to their pleasure, and pocket money, by the assiduous pursuit of their favourite game.

Nowadays it is a pathetic sight to observe the number of bridge devotees, performing playing "auction," wandering from table to table, and hopelessly wondering why it is that their admitted skill in card playing meets with such inadequate results—and even worse than that—material losses. Why is this? The explanation lies in the fact that the successful "auction" enthusiast must be a psychologist rather than a card player.

Of course it would be foolish to minimize the importance of the actual card play, but the greatest asset of all is an intuitive perception of the idiosyncrasies, characteristics, tones of voice, and other subtle indications unintentionally given by one's opponents and partners. A certain winning player who shall be nameless, belonging to the medical profession, in a moment of expansion confided that he was not half as good a player as many people thought him, and that his real advantage consisted in his powers of observation of trifling symptoms, his medical practice assisting his natural gift, and he pointed out the tremor in the hand of his opponent when making a doubtful call.

That is one side of the picture. In addition, the good player must dominate the table. He must be able to announce "one no trump," "two no trump," "three no trump," in strong accents, admitting of no doubt in the minds of his opponents that he means what he says. Again, the occasion often arises when a "formalized" opponent, after a succession of reverses, can be bluffed out of almost any call or into almost any impossible declaration.

Many readers may say, "This isn't card playing, but card sharpening." It is auction bridge. Now, it is a curious fact that even given a player combining all these qualities of observation, and skill in playing, how little his advantage is. In the old days of bridge the skillful exponent of the game might safely reckon on an advantage of 4 to 5 per cent. on his turnover month in and month out. Big reverses were unknown, and a steady income resulted. All this is changed, and the best players may play for months on end without a winning week.

The explanation lies in the fact that the element of luck predominates more in auction than in any other similar game. Consider the evolution of card games—long whist, then short whist, in which the introduction of "honours" gave the poor player a chance; bridge, auction, and finally royal auction. Each change to the apparent advantage of the weak player. The man who holds most spades or hearts wins the game. It is quite true you may make a trick less than is possible, but it does not matter. Eight or nine points in a game where a win means 250 is of no moment. In old bridge, the extra nine points were carried to the next hand, and helped to win the rubber, but now whether your score is 18 or 27 has practically no bearing on the final result.

Luck predominates more in auction than its earlier prototype. Imagine a game in which the holding of the ace of diamonds, for example, always gave a bonus of 100 points. It might be superficially argued that the chance of this bonus is equal for all, and that, therefore, it did not matter, but that would be incorrect, and for this reason: The advantage of skill remaining the same, this advantage is reduced to almost zero if the luck of holding the said ace of diamonds is against the good player.

It is quite true that in the long run the skillful exponent of the game may hope to hold the ace of diamonds the legitimate number of times, or oftener or less as the case may be, but the good player endeavours to eliminate luck as much as possible, and will naturally choose to play a game of sheer skill. Take chess for example, where there is no luck, and billiards, where there is little. In old bridge the advantage of skill was sufficient to overcome any average bad luck, the unlucky good player would win less, but he would still win. The point to observe in auction is that the unlucky good player cannot possibly win, the elements of luck being too predominant. Moreover, time brings its revenge. The pendulum of card evolution may swing the other way. An endowment has been recently made to make all suits of equal value. That would make an ideal card game, far more scientific than auction, which now holds the field.

WINGARNS

NOTICES.

THE MOTOR UNION INSURANCE CO. LTD.

(Incorporated in England.)

Being Agents for the above COMPANY, we are prepared to issue POLICIES against FIRE, MARINE, LIFE and MOTOR ACCIDENT at current rates.

For further particulars, please apply to—

UNION TRADING COMPANY,

Prince's Building. General Agents.

FOR CARS on HIRE

MALAYAN TIN POSITION.

LONDON SPECULATORS GRABBING PROFITS.

The following very clear statement of the tin position indicates that Malaya has good cause to be dissatisfied with the manner in which monopolistic powers have been abused in London.

The first attempt to bring the metal tin under control of the Government was the institution of a Committee by the Board of Trade, known as the Rubber and Tin Exports Committee, Lord Balfour, of Burleigh, was Chairman of the Committee. The names of the members do not appear to have been published, and it is stated that the Committee has no formal constitution or published regulations, but acts with wide discretionary powers in connection with other departments.

The Committee aimed at securing an adequate supply of tin in Great Britain for national needs, and at controlling the distribution of tin so as to prevent it going into unfriendly hands.

The shipment of tin from the Straits to the United Kingdom was unrestricted, but permits granted by the Committee were necessary for tin shipped from the Straits to any port outside the United Kingdom.

The Straits Settlements tin exports were controlled by the Committee, but they had no control over the Australian tin.

The Committee issued permits for all tin shipped from the United Kingdom to the United States of America, or any other port, whether on through Bills of Lading or otherwise, and these permits were only issued by the War Trade Department, acting in conjunction with the Rubber and Tin Exports Committee. Permits for tin to be shipped direct from Singapore to the United States of America, and elsewhere were granted by the Straits authorities after negotiation or reference to the Rubber and Tin Exports Committee in London.

The permits appear to have been granted on the basis of restricting the trade in tin to those dealers who had been engaged in the tin trade previous to the war, and new dealers were discouraged or permitted.

The American buyers who had previously traded in Singapore through their own resident agents, were unable to obtain all the tin that they required for direct shipment. They were forced to buy a large part of their requirements from the holders of export permits in London, or to buy Banca tin from the Government of the Dutch Indies for direct shipment from Batavia, the Dutch tin being uncontrolled. The price of the uncontrolled Banca tin in Batavia was for a very long period much above the Singapore price from £40 to £50 per ton.

The parity of tin in New York during this control was very much above the London price, and in November/December, 1917, the quotations varied between £55 and £100 per ton over London.

The cost of shipping the metal from England to New York, and any other changes, had to be defrayed out of this margin, and the balance represented the enormous profit secured by a few firms who were permitted by the Regulations of the Rubber and Tin Exports Committee to have the monopoly of the trade. American buyers who wished to buy tin in Singapore, even those who had their own shipping tonnage, were prevented from doing so owing to the refusal of the Committee to grant permits, and the Americans either paid the Dutch Government or the English dealer the extravagant differences before mentioned.

As a consequence of this condition of affairs the Straits miner was paid for his ore, and the smelter for the tin obtained from it, on the basis of the Singapore price of tin in this restricted and artificial market, while the few dealers who monopolised the trade were able to obtain extravagant profits, which neither the miner nor the smelter shared.

Tin miners in other parts of world, who had hitherto found the Singapore smelting facilities and charges to their advantage, declined to realise their product in this artificial market and withheld their ores, but the Straits miners had no alternative.

This artificial state of affairs, and certain undesirable effects that were found to accompany it, led the Minister of Munitions in exercise of the powers conferred upon him by Regulation 30-B of Defence of the Realm Regulations to issue an order on December 21, 1917, which specifies tin as a metal required for the production of war material and therefore subject to the provisions of that Regulation.

This led to the control of speculative dealings in the metal, and to a drastic change in the regulations, permits being necessary for all shipments from Singapore and Hongkong to the United Kingdom, and ultimately to the control of prices and the methods of buying Straits tin. The matter has been further modified by the appointment of an Inter-Allied Tin Executive to control the purchase and distribution of tin for the Allies.

Purchases of tin in the Straits were in August, 1918, entrusted to a single firm as Government buying agents, and purchases made by them on the orders of the Director of Supplies are allocated by the Director among the dealers who hold licenses.

The present position is that the Straits tin market is practically non-existent. Competition is eliminated, the buying price in Singapore is what the Controller's agent offers, the selling price to the consumer is fixed at a definite parity above the Straits buying price, the margin between the two prices is far greater than is necessary for expenses of transport and finance and an unreasonably large profit accrues to a few privileged holders of permits.

It is apparent from this statement of the controls that have dominated the tin market during the war that both the miner and smelter in the Straits

Settlements have serious and justifiable grounds for complaint. The control has practically applied to the Straits Settlements alone. It has created a monopoly of the tin market, placed large profits in the hands of a privileged small number of dealers, forced our largest customers to buy in alien markets, and generally deprived the miner of the benefits of his efforts by a control which unnecessarily profits intermediaries at the miner's expense.

The tin control has acted to the prejudice generally of the tin industry in the Straits Settlements, and in particular it has adversely affected the miner. At the same time it has benefited a few individuals in an abnormal degree.

The control that was necessary in the national interest could have been obtained without the injustices that resulted.

The Straits Trading Company, Limited, makes the following observations regarding the tin market, since the issue of its first circular dated September 30, 1918, hoping that the information set forth may be of interest to miners and others engaged in the tin trade in the Straits Settlements and elsewhere.

(1) The course of the official controlled price of "Straits Tin" delivered f.o.b. Singapore has been steadily downward since September 12, 1918, when it stood at £297 10s. per ton or \$1419 per picul.

(2) On November 6, 1918, it will be seen that the Singapore controlled price for "Straits Tin" delivered f.o.b. was reduced by £7 10s. per ton, and further reductions amounting in all to £40 per ton on tin since November 6, 1918, are shown.

(3) The period from November 8, 1917, onwards covers the armistice declarations to the enemy powers and the cessation of hostilities, and it appeared reasonable that a reduction of the rates charged for war risks insurance would immediately follow since the submarine menace had subsided.

(4) Since the collapse of the enemy powers war risk rates have been very considerably reduced; at the present time the premium on war risk insurance to United Kingdom is 4 per cent. This reduction in the cost of transporting the tin home is an advantage to the shipper of the tin, and/or to the consumer of the tin at home. It should be reflected in the price received by the miner. The fact, however, that the miner apparently receives no benefit from the improved conditions of transport has naturally given rise to the greatest discontent. This important factor in the present position will be referred to later.

(5) An analysis of the tin prices at Singapore, and tin prices in London for some time past have shown that there is a disparity between the two, after allowing for the cost of putting the tin in London from Singapore.

(6) The last sterling price to hand for three months tin in London is that of November 29, 1918, viz., £280 10s. per ton. In normal times the miner in the F.M.S. would have received the equivalent of this price in dollars at Singapore, after deducting the cost of transportation to London. This cost at present approximates £8 10s. per ton which leaves a value of £272 per ton for Straits tin f.o.b. Singapore, which at current rate of exchange is equivalent to \$136.20 per picul. The "Control" price at Singapore at present is \$124.95 per picul, and the difference of \$11.25 per picul or £22 per ton unexplained is exercising the minds of miners and others as to the reason for this disparity.

(7) The F.M.S. Chamber of Mines have recently called, together an extraordinary general meeting at which the matter of the tin price was fully discussed, and telegrams despatched to the Malayan Chamber of Mines in London expressing apprehension at the present situation, and requesting that body to discuss the matter with the control authorities in London. Suggestions were also made by the F.M.S. Chamber of Mines that a fixed price should be considered for a definite period, in order to ensure stability to the industry which already was suffering the effects of the present method of control that depresses the price of tin at the point of production without apparently a definite knowledge of the economic factors that govern the tin mining industry in the F.M.S. at the present time.

The Straits Trading Company, Limited, and the mining interests have also brought this matter to the notice of the Chief Secretary of the F.M.S. Government, who has already cabled to the Imperial Government, London, fully on the subject. The matter with the control authorities in London. Suggestions were also made by the F.M.S. Chamber of Mines that a fixed price should be considered for a definite period, in order to ensure stability to the industry which already was suffering the effects of the present method of control that depresses the price of tin at the point of production without apparently a definite knowledge of the economic factors that govern the tin mining industry in the F.M.S. at the present time.

The Straits Trading Company, Limited, wish to emphasize the fact as previously pointed out, that they are not responsible in any way for the fluctuations or disparity noted in the prices for tin. Their endeavour is to obtain the best possible prices for the miner producing the ore, and this present situation is the result entirely of the system of "Control" that is exercised by the authorities in London.

(10) Any enquiries addressed to the Straits Trading Company, Limited, either to its Head Office at Singapore or to its branches or agencies in the Federated Malay States will receive prompt attention.

Singapore, December 7, 1918.

The secretary of a rubber company recently received from the East advice of the despatch of plans of the estate compiled from a new survey. These were sent on a parcel ticket packed in a bamboo. Application for licence to import was made to the Board of Trade, Restriction of Imports Department. A reply was received to the effect that if the plans were upon linen the Department would be prepared to grant the licence, but if the plans were upon paper application for a licence would have to be made to the Paper Controller. The *F. M. Journal* asks: "Can red tape be carried to a more ridiculous point?"

A SEA EPISODE.

PICKING UP FOUR MEN AFTER 42 DAYS DRIFTING.

Captain F. McDonnell, of the Rajah of Sarawak, on the voyage between North Borneo and Singapore and in the vicinity of the port Miri (Sarawak) fell in with a small craft showing signals of distress. Proceeding to her assistance he found that she was a small Japanese fishing boat having on board four Japanese men apparently in a very exhausted condition. The chief officer was sent to investigate—the boat was four miles distant from the steamer and one of the men was waving a red flag—and on his return reported that the men were in distress. The boat was then taken in tow and on arrival at Miri the men were taken on board and everything possible was done for them. Through the medium of a second class Japanese passenger, the story gleaned was that they left in the craft (which is 10 tons) from the port of Takau in Formosa on a fishing expedition; that the propeller broke, that they were unable to return to port and as a result had been drifting 42 days in front of the monsoon before they espied the Rajah of Sarawak. During their voyage, they rigged up a couple of mats and some patches of canvas as a sail. After being carefully attended to on board, they were handed over to the Government authorities of B.N.B. and as a Japanese tanker was due at Miri they should soon be homeward bound.

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(5) An analysis of the tin prices at Singapore, and tin prices in London for some time past have shown that there is a disparity between the two, after allowing for the cost of putting the tin in London from Singapore.

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(10) Any enquiries addressed to the Straits Trading Company, Limited, either to its Head Office at Singapore or to its branches or agencies in the Federated Malay States will receive prompt attention.

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KAMUNTING RUBBER CO.

The eighth annual general meeting of shareholders of the Kamunting (in Kedah) Rubber Plantation Co., Ltd., was held at Shanghai on Jan. 8, Mr. E. W. Noel presided, and there were also present Messrs. E. S. Kadoorie, A. W. Burkill and R. Ure Hummel (Directors); Mr. J. V. C. Davis (Secretary) and shareholders representing in all a total of 9,931 shares.

The Chairman said—The handicap caused by adverse rates of exchange referred to at the last annual meeting, I regret to say, has been further accentuated during the year under review, while the average price realized for rubber shows a decrease of 104d. per lb. and in these circumstances the showing of any profit at all on working account may be considered satisfactory. Prospects for the current year are much more promising, and the general opinion appears to be that when the facilities for the distribution of rubber are nearer normal, we can expect a ready sale at remunerative prices. It is of course impossible to say when this happy state of affairs will be reached, and with a view to ensuring a certain income for the next six months your Directors have thought it advisable to set forward a portion of the crop, at a price which shows a good margin of profit.

The Directors recommended a winding down of the assets on similar lines to the previous year, carrying forward a sum approximate to the cash and liquid assets. As the report shows, an important amount of reclamation work has been done during the year. It was your Directors' intention to continue reclamation to Riverside Estate in order to bring that property to a larger and therefore more economical working area, but labour was available at Paya Kamunting and on the recommendation of the manager and local agents it was decided to straighten out the boundaries there and to remove certain blocks of secondary growth in the planted areas which owing to risk of fire, were a menace to the rubber trees. Two such fires did occur during the year, fortunately without doing very serious damage. This reclamation work is reported to have much improved the general appearance of the Estate.

Thinning out work on both properties has been proceeded with, 7,014 trees at Paya Kamunting and 2,002 trees at Riverside were removed.

Rainfall throughout the year has been heavy, especially at Paya Kamunting, but in spite of this the Estates have been kept clean at practically no increase in weeding costs.

Cases of diseases and pests have been quite normal and given no cause for alarm. Health, both native and foreign, is reported as quite satisfactory.

Tapping work has been done well and the quality of the sheet made shows a great improvement. The slight increase in cost is due to the generally enhanced cost of all materials used in manufacturing, packing, etc.

Important additions to buildings have been made at both estates, and on the completion of the drying shed at Paya Kamunting and further lines at both Estates, which are included in the current year's estimates, both properties will be well equipped. The installation of power is under consideration, but as the scrap grades are treated at neighbouring factories at reasonable rates there is no urgency in this matter.

The Estates have been visited on several occasions by Messrs. Barker & Co., Ltd.'s representatives, who report that excellent work and good progress have been made, and the Directors take this opportunity of expressing their appreciation to the managers and staff.

JOHN BURNS.

The retirement of Mr. John Burns from Parliament, announced by telegram, is likely to be only temporary. He has represented Battersea for twenty-six years, and had intended to contest the constituency again. At a meeting of the Labour party in Battersea, to choose a candidate however, Mr. Burns was asked, "Would you promise to become a member of the Labour party, obey their whips, and sign their constitution, accept their programme, and comply with their conditions?" While sharing most of the ideals of the Labour party, endorsing their practical aims, and generally approving their programme, Mr. Burns said, he could not comply with such a request, as he did not believe in political indentured labour. Mr. Burns, while convinced that if he persisted in the contest, he would win, felt that it would be at the cost of promoting bitterness among the Labour party. "I therefore," he said, "stand aside for the moment in this singular election, and let another take my place. I will, however, remain in the background, not in Parliament for the short interval between the new Parliament and the next, and my services for the working people. We are still without any results of the general election, though more than a fortnight has elapsed since it was held. It appears that the vote is not to be counted until the 28th instant, in order reasonably, to allow of the soldiers' votes being included. It is curious, however, that the votes in the Oxford University election were counted at least a day and the result made known at once."

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Steamer "SITOEKONDO"

Are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged into Hols' Wharf, Kowloon, where it will lie at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after 15th January.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays, between the hours of 10.45 a.m. and noon, within the free storage period.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 31st Jan. will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Underwriter on or before the 4th Feb. or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DUMFRIESFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, Jan. 14, 1919.

NEW BOATS FOR PACIFIC MAIL.

TOTAL OF \$8,000 TONS.

Adding to their already excellent service, the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will in the very near future start the operation of three more large trans-Pacific boats.

A cablegram received by the local office of the company yesterday contains the information that the United States Shipping Board has assigned for operation by the company the "Eclipse" of 14,000 tons, measurement, the "Archer" of 10,000 tons, and the "Westvac" of 10,000 tons, all recently completed in the United States under the shipbuilding programme.

The "Eclipse" will arrive in Manila about the middle of March, the "Archer" the 1st of April, and the "Westvac" the end of April, from where they will proceed to Hongkong for their initial trip to the United States.

Although nothing definite is known of the nature of the boats, it is assumed that their construction will permit of both passenger and freight service.

DEADLOCK AT SWATOW.

COLLECTION OF SALT REVENUE STANDING STILL.

The Assistant Salt Inspector at Swatow has ceased collecting salt revenue, by charging the Assistant Salt Commissioner with having violated the laws governing the salt administration.

The Assistant Inspector, Tam Kin Cho and Archangelsky, believe that the scheme of divisional guaranteed sale as being operated by Assistant Salt Commissioner Li Hai-yun for the districts of Chaochow amounts to the return of monopoly.

According to usual practice, the salt merchants first pay their tax to the office of the Inspectors and get from it a receipt. The salt commissioner, upon the presentation of the receipt, would then issue a permit for the transportation of salt. The refusal of the salt inspectors to go on with the collection would thus disorganize the system. Unless the salt commissioner would undertake the collection of the salt tax through its own office, this deadlock between the two offices would stop the salt business for a time.

It is understood that the action of the Swatow Inspectors has the full approval of the District Inspector at Canton under Dr. Kwan Sum-man and Comte de Broc. Dr. Kwan is opposed to the divisional sale scheme, as it practically amounts to a monopoly. Dr. Kwan says that when Canton was employing the monopolistic system, the collection was "but \$3,000,000 a year; but, when using the present free trade system, the collection has gone up to the present rate of something like \$9,000,000.

In the Chaochow districts, according to the Assistant salt commissioner, Li Hai-yun, the receipt from the salt revenue has been greater under the divisional sale than the free trade system.

RICE.

To relieve the present high price on rice, and to better manage the food situation, the Government of Kwangtung will try to encourage the public to raise other food stuff such as taro, sweet potato, and other products which may well take the place of rice; to exempt the duty on imported rice; to prohibit the exportation of rice from Heungshan, Tangshan, Shunwei, Bo On, and other districts to Hongkong or abroad, and to extend the area and increase the number of stations for the sale of rice at special low rates. The magistrates and the circuit intendants of the province will be ordered to cooperate in the carrying out of these measures soon after the formal decision of the Government is announced. The Government will provide all assistance possible, financial and otherwise, in order to solve the present problems.

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AND

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No Fire Insurance will be effected.

DUMFRIESFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. Hongkong, Jan. 14, 1919.

NOTICES.

Lane, Crawford & Co.

SPECIALITIES

in 1-lb. tins for

YACHTING, LAUNCH and WALKING PICNICS.

ALSO

"POT LUCK" LUNCHES and DINNERS.

English Brawn	80	Roast Lamb	80
Picnic Pate	80	Pork Pie	80
Stewed Kidneys	60	Stewed Tripe	70
Corned Beef	70	Sausages	80
Roast Beef	80	Roast Mutton	80
Pork & Beans	40	Chicken & Ham	90
Rabbit in Jelly	50	Rabbit & Sausage	50
Minced Beef	60	Beef Steak Pie	80
Sheep's Tongue	\$1.00	Breakfast Bacon	\$1.00

Fresh Herrings	40	Sardines in Oil	25
Kipperd Herrings	40	Salmon	50
Herrings in Tomato	40	Lobster	90

Cauliflowers	30	Cabbage	30
Turnips	30	Carrots	30
Artichokes	40	Artichokes whole	35

Campbell's Soups assorted	\$2.50 per doz.
New Zealand Soups in 2-lb. tins	Cts. 60 per tin.

THE IDEAL GIFT FOR THE CHILDREN.

THE LITTLE

"RED BOY"

GRAFONOLA.

Plays ordinary 10" Records in perfect-tempo and tone.

PRICE \$15.00.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD., 13, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL.

Pyrene

FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

EASILY OPERATED

FOR PRICES AND PARTICULARS APPLY TO

MUSTARD & CO., 4, DES VOGES ROAD CENTRAL.

AGENTS IN HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW and CANTON.

BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

Old Tom Gin

PURITAN BRAND

PER CASE

DUTY PAID \$35

SOLE AGENTS:-

GANDE, PRICE & CO., LTD.

QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.

Tel. No. 123.

SHIPPING

P. & O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.
UNDER CONTRACT WITH HER MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT
JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, INDIA, ETC.
TO
MARSEILLES & LONDON.
Via SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID.

S.S.	Leave Hongkong about	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
"MORE"	23rd February	30th March	8th April
"NOVARA"	9th March	16th April	24th April
"NELSON"	16th March	23rd April	1st May

SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID.

"DILWARA"	15th January at Noon	due Bombay about 29th January
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SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA.

"MORE"	19th Jan. at 1 p.m.	(Shanghai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama. (to Shanghai only))
"DILWARA"	25th January	

Wireless on all steamers.
For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, &c. apply to
P. & O. S. N. Co. Office, E. V. D. PARR, Singapore.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

YOKOHAMA	Monthly service, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading with transshipment at Bombay to Company's Steamers.
MARSHALLS	Monthly direct service via Singapore and Port Said.
LUZON MARU	Wednesday, 15th Feb. at Noon.
BUENOS AIRES, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS, SUMATRA MARU	Saturday, 15th Feb. at Noon.
DURBAN & CAPE TOWN VIA SINGAPORE.	
MAURITIUS, DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN	
SOMERSET	Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.
KENKON MARU	Monday, 20th Jan. at Noon.
SOURABAYA	Monthly direct service.
SYDNEY, MELBOURNE	Monthly service calling at AUERLAND, N.Z., and ADELAIDE.

VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE, TACOMA.
Regular fortnightly service touching at intermediate ports in Japan and taking cargo to OVERLAND POINTS U.S. in connection with Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway.

CHICAGO MARU Sunday, 19th Jan. at 3 p.m.
KURELUNG, TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY.

These Steamers have excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd Class Saloon Passengers and will arrive at and depart from the SOON YIP WHARF, near the Harbour Office.

For TAKAO via SWATOW and AMOY.

SOCHI MARU Thursday, 18th Jan. at 9 a.m.

For KURELUNG via SWATOW and AMOY.

AMAKUSA MARU Sunday, 19th Jan. at 10 a.m.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to

K. YAMASAKI,

Tel. No. 744 & 745.

JAVA-SAN FRANCISCO

Via SINGAPORE, MANILA, HONGKONG, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

Joint Service of the "WATERLAND" and "ROTTERDAM-LOYD" Royal Mail Lines.

Next departure from HONGKONG:

Steamer	Tons	Sails
"GROENUS"	10,000	1st February, 1919.
"WILIS"	8,000	3rd February, 1919.

These superior passenger-steamers have excellent accommodation for first and second class saloon passengers.

For further particulars apply to:

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE

Agents.

Telephone 1274-1275-1276.

Hongkong, 25th December, 1918.

OCEAN TRANSPORT CO., LTD.

(TAIYO KAIUN KAISHA).

FOR RANGOON & DELAGOA BAY.

For Space and Particulars apply to:-

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

NATAL LINE OF STEAMERS.

TAKING Cargo on through Bills of Lading to SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS
with transshipment at CALCUTTA, in conjunction with the
INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
AND APCAR LINE.

Sailings from Hongkong.

For freight and further particulars apply to

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

THE NANYO YUSEN KAISHA

(SOUTH SEA MAIL S.S. CO.)

Regular Service of Steamers Between Japan, Hongkong, Singapore, Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya.

For JAVA.		
BORNEO MARU	on or about 25th Jan.	
PORTO MARU	on or about 10th Feb.	
For JAPAN.		
BANKA MARU	on or about 16th Feb.	
BORNEO MARU	on or about 10th Mar.	
KOKUTO MARU	on or about 26th Mar.	

For Freight of Passage apply to

DODWELL & CO. LTD., Agents.

SHIPPING

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

FOR	STRAITS	TO ALL
SWATOW & HANGKOW	CHANGCHOW	Jan. 16, at 10 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	SUNYANG	Jan. 17, at 10 a.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	TAIPEI	Jan. 17, at Noon
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	KAPPOO	Jan. 18, at 10 a.m.
SHANGHAI	SUNYANG	Jan. 18, at Noon
SHANGHAI	SUNYANG	Jan. 19, at 10 a.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Telephone No. 38.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG

FOR	STRAITS	TO ALL
KOBÉ	YOKOHAMA	THURSDAY, Jan. 16, at Noon
MANILA	YOKOHAMA	FRIDAY, Jan. 17, at 3 p.m.
CHEFOO	YOKOHAMA	SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 p.m.
YOKOHAMA	YOKOHAMA	SATURDAY, Jan. 18, at 3 p.m.

For Freight or Passage, apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Tel. No. 215.

SINGAPORE LINE - This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the war.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good
Accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in Staterooms
and Saloons. Excellent Cuisine.

SWATOW, AMOI & FOCHOW

AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 Days)

SWATOW - Capt. J. W. Evans TUESDAY, 21st Jan. at 3 p.m.

SWATOW & AMOI.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blakes Pier).

For FREIGHT and PASSAGE apply to

DOUGLAS LAFRAIK & Co.

General Managers.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

REGULAR SERVICE OF FAST, HIGH CLASS COAST STEAMERS.

"NANKING" (10,000 tons, American Registry) "OHINA" (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

Via SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU

"NANKING" "OHINA"

January 14th at Noon, 1919. February 8th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS

PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. BUTTER, Freight and Passenger Agent

Princes Buildings, Le House Street. Tel. 1934.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Via SHANGHAI, INLAND SEA, JAPAN and HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong - Subject to change without notice.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

SIBERIA MARU 20,000 27th January

TENYO MARU 12,000 8th February

KOREA MARU 20,000 10th Feb. from Kobe

SHINYO-MARU 12,000 5th March

TICKETS are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, MANAGER, KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2274 and 2275.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG to VALPARAISO via JAPAN, HONOLULU,

SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BAILEA,

CALLAO, ARIUA and IQUIQUE.

Thence by Trans-Andean Route to Buenos Aires.

Steamers Tons Leave Hongkong

ANYO MARU 15,000 Mar. 16th

NIPPON MARU 11,000 May 7th

KIYO MARU 17,000 July 12th

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, MANAGER, KING'S BUILDING.

Telephone Nos. 2274 and 2275.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRA,

DELAGOA BAY, DURBAN (Natal), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and

CAPE TOWN with transshipment at COLOMBO to Steamers of the INDIAN

AFRICAN LINE.

PROPOSED SAILING.

From Hongkong: Connecting with

From Colombo: Connecting with

For dates of departure, rates of freight, apply to

THE BANK LINE LIMITED

MAYAGUEZ AGENTS.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(Ellerman & Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd.)

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM & CONTINENT.

FOR PARTICULARS OF SAILINGS SHIPPERS ARE

REQUESTED TO APPROACH THE UNDERSIGNED.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Cape of Good Hope at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.

General Agents.

Or to BEES & Co., Canton.

General Agents.

WINGARNS

The Bank of India

The Bank of China

The Bank of Japan

The Bank of Korea

The Bank of Siam

The Bank of Ceylon

The Bank of Australia

The Bank of New Zealand

The Bank of South Africa

The Bank of India

The Bank of China

The Bank of Japan

The Bank of Korea

The Bank of Siam

The Bank of Ceylon

The Bank of Australia

The Bank of New Zealand

The Bank of South Africa

The Bank of India

JAPANESE SHIPPING INTERESTS AT PEACE CONFERENCE.

The Japan Shipowners' Association has communicated to Baron Kondo, President of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, who is to represent Japan's shipping interests at the Peace Conference, its wishes concerning the matter to be brought forward by Japan for consideration at the Conference. The Shipowners' Association is of opinion that the following points are necessary:

1. International unification of cargo-boat load lines.
2. Opening of coasting trade in all countries.
3. Opening of canals and straits in all countries.

COLLISION IN INLAND SEA.

At midnight on December 24 the Shinko-maru, a wooden ship of 555 tons, owned by Mr. Arai Shunzo, of Chinanpo, Korea, collided with the N.Y.K. Saikyo-maru, 2,848 tons, which was bound from Kobe to Ujima, in the Nobe-shima light,

ENTERTAINMENTS